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sale at W. L. J. Kiderlen & Co., 64 South
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- Samuel Hahnemann's Organon of Homœopathic medicine. 1836. 82 —
 G. H. G. Jahr's Manual of Homœopathic medicine. Translated from the
 German, with improvements and additions by C. Hering, M. D. 5 Parts
 1837 5 —
 The Homœopathist, or domestic physician. By C. Hering, M. D. 2 Parts.
 The same work in German. 1 50
 A Trunk of Homœopathic drugs for the domestic physician. 6 —
 On Homœopathic medicine, illustrating its superiority over the other
 medical doctrines, with an account of the regimen to be followed du-
 ring the treatment of diseases, by M. Groserio, M. D., President of
 the Parisian H. Society, translated from the French, with notes,
 containing the opinions of Brera, Broussais, &c. on Homœopathy, by
 C. Neidhard, M. D. — 50
 A popular view of Homœopathy by Rev. Th. Everest. — 37
 A concise view of the rise and progress of Homœopathic medicine, by
 Const. Hering, M. D. Translated by Charles F. Matlack, M. D. — 25
 Letter to the Physicians of France on Homœopathy, by the Count Des
 Guidi. Translated by Wm. Channing, M. D. — 18

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EIGHTEEN THESES,

ILLUSTRATING THE PRINCIPLES OF HOMŒOPATHY, ACCORDING TO THEIR TRUE SENSE AND SCIENTIFIC ACCEPTATION, ADDRESSED TO THE FRIENDS AND OPPONENTS OF THAT METHOD OF CURE, BY DR. PAUL WOLF OF DRESDEN.

Translated from the German, by C. F. MATLACK, M. D.

(Conclusion.)

15.—THE maxim of leaving the operation of a remedy wholly undisturbed as long as there is a sensible progression in the cure, is judicious and appropriate; but it is in vain to attempt to determine in advance the number of days, for, experience teaches us, that the time during which a remedy operates, depends upon its nature, the greatness of its dose, the disease and the peculiarity of the patient, so that Hahnemann himself could not but perceive this, for he has retracted his former opinion that the repetition of doses, was mostly injurious. Yet how much soever the idea of the protracted operation of a small dose was opposed to our usual theoretical notions, and however ridiculous it may appear to our opponents, the thing is seen in a different light, if by the action of a medicament be understood not its own constant and incessant operation, but the long continuance of the restorative powers of nature, in virtue of the impulse once communicated to them by the remedy.

16.—We cannot consider a wholly derogatory estimation of every other method than our own, as the necessary consequence of our adherence to the latter. The healing art is so far from having attained a state of perfection, that no school has the right wholly to despise or reject the other. We recognise the old method as a grade of advancement in the healing art, but according to our convictions as more imperfect than our own, nevertheless, we do not believe that we can yet wholly dispense with individual remedies furnished by the old method. We will not assert, for example, with respect to bleeding, that, under *all* circumstances it can be avoided. It may be necessary in cases of

enormous congestions of blood in the central organs, where rupture, gangrene or paralysis may rapidly ensue, and it might be feared that an internal remedy would not operate with a degree of celerity proportioned to the danger, or, that it would remain inoperative in consequence of the violent check sustained in the functions of such central organ. We do not admit, however, that it can be considered as involving any self contradiction in Homœopathy, if under extreme circumstances we should not reject the use of venæsection, which, notwithstanding the benefit it here confers, can only be viewed as a palliative, since it does not remove the cause of the disease, but only averts a momentary and threatening effect of that cause.* We may here remark, to avoid misconception, that we by no means acknowledge the indispensableness of blood letting in a concrete case treated according to the old method, as the standard for a similar demand for that remedy, were the case treated Homœopathically; because we know, from experience, how far the efficacy of our specific remedies reach, even in acute inflammatory forms of disease.

17.—Hahnemann does not deny the curative powers of nature, but he describes her operations as not being at all times worthy of imitation, and seldom sufficient. This opinion of Hahnemann, it is well known, is not accepted by the majority of Homœopaths. Our opponents, in order to show how much more highly they esteem these powers than we, attach great importance to the declaration, as though it were peculiar to themselves, that it is always nature which cures, but not the remedy; yet such is precisely our belief. In fact the controversy has no actual object. If physicians of the old school hold these efforts of nature as sufficient, they would consider the art of healing as unnecessary, and we leave it to them to reconcile the high esteem in which they pretend to hold the curative efforts of nature, with the assertion that Homœopathy may conduce to a fatal termination of a disease by the sin of omission.

18.—We protest against the validity of the assertion that there is a difference between the propositions already stated, and the doctrines of Hahnemann contained in “the Organon,” and “the Chronic Diseases.” It cannot at all be made a question, whether

* It is a characteristic of the *indicatio vitalis*, that in order to escape a critical juncture, it often imperiously demands something to be done which under other circumstances would be deemed improper.

this difference is only in appearance, and depends upon misconception, or whether it exists in reality. Every one has the right to require that the doctrine which he defends, should be estimated according to *its present acceptance*. What would our opponents say, if, in judging of the older medical treatment, we should take it for granted that physicians in general were governed by Brunonian principles? Every one at all familiar with the literature of Homœopathy must concede, that the writings of Hahnemann are no longer the exponents of the present state of Homœopathy, either in a theoretical or practical relation. Great as is our veneration for his genius and for the *essentials* of the method of treatment discovered by him, we are, nevertheless, as little disposed to bow to the authority of the founder of Homœopathy, as to the theoretical doubts and the ridicule of our adversaries. Our most zealous efforts are much more directed to separate the fundamental principle, *similia similibus*, of the truth of which we are convinced,—to separate *the true scientific element of Homœopathy, the employment of a single remedy at a time*, which can only lead to a knowledge of the sphere of its usefulness,—to separate *the principle of enriching and giving a scientific basis to our knowledge of medicinal agents, by first proving them upon the healthy, and not by random inferences*,—to separate these principles, together with some other practical rules approved by experience, from every addition made for the purpose of founding certain theories and assumptions, which are not necessarily connected with these fundamentals of Homœopathy. Such interpolations, indeed, give to it the semblance of a want of scientific conformity, an imputation quite foreign to its nature, and with which it could have acquired neither the regard of physicians, nor practical success.

These views are so plainly expressed in the literature of Homœopathy, that it must be regarded as an evident proof of ignorance or malevolence on the part of our critics when they disregard them. It is deplorable that after so many years, the discussion has yet scarcely advanced further than to determine the controverted points. As already intimated, some critics have not unjustly remarked, that many extravagant and exclusive views contained in the *Organon* were not approved of by numerous Homœopaths, who have themselves supplied it with emendations. But worse than all, opinions the most absurd and ridiculous, assertions and principles at variance with common

sense have been ascribed to Homœopathic physicians, which, although they have been often repelled and refuted, are, as we have already shown, again pertinaciously reiterated by our opponents. These circumstances have given to the controversy a most unfortunate direction. It abounds with an odium of expression, a violence of judgment, a mixture of personalities, in short, a tone of discussion for and against, which does not promote the cause of truth, but degrades the respectability of the physician and the dignity of his calling in the community. The foregoing Theses are intended to explain to unprejudiced opponents the actual and essential points of difference subsisting between the two schools, in order that the controversy may hereafter be restricted to those points, which are its sole and proper objects. On our part we shall endeavour to give it a more worthy character.

Moreover, we will not conceal our convictions, that for ourselves we expect no valuable results from the further prosecution of mere theoretical discussion. Our opponents cannot prove to us *a priori*, that cures cannot be effected by the application of the Homœopathic principle of healing,—nor can we *a priori* prove the affirmative. Concerning the utility of the trials of medicines upon the healthy and our axiom of administering but one remedy at a time, an explanation to a certain degree may be possible, but the practical import of these matters cannot be illustrated on theoretical grounds. A question the most important, and one, in fact, which constitutes the principal point in controversy, is first of all to be disposed of, viz.—are the dilutions efficacious or not? This question is also not susceptible of solution by mere theory.

There are but few forms of disease of which it can certainly be said, that the interference of art is indispensable for their cure. Hence, it follows that our judgment concerning the utility of any method of treatment, must in a great measure assume a subjective character, and the share which we ascribe to the treatment in the fortunate issue of a disease, depends upon the consideration that the disease has run a milder or shorter course, than, according to our experience, it would have run if left to itself. That we have often observed such favourable changes in the progress of the disease as the result of our treatment, and that we have seen a far greater number of patients affected by serious disease, thereby recover, than when left to the unassisted opera-

tions of nature,—these are the criteria upon which every medical school must ground its conviction of the utility of its remedies. We would not prefer ours to the apparatus of the old method, had not experience taught us that, relatively, the former affords more favourable results than the latter. We certainly do not consider our dilutions as indifferent agents, otherwise it would be a matter of indifference whether we employed the dilutions of this or the other remedy, or whether we were guided by experience or not. Directly the contrary is the case, and hence we never will acknowledge the inference, that our judgment as to the efficacy of the remedy in promoting the cure, depends upon the greater dose, or upon the possible primary exacerbation of the symptoms or increase of the secretions produced by it.* The cures which we have made and communicated do not serve to convince our opponents. They ascribe them to the curative powers of nature, the diet, the influence of imagination, the consecutive operation of remedies previously employed in large doses, or to the suspension of such remedies, and if the case appeared really of two grave a character to be cured without the interference of art, the Homœopathist is no less hardly treated, and he is accused of having made a wrong diagnosis. How easily might he not have mistaken a simple congestion for an inflammation!—A solution of controverted questions would be sooner accomplished, if physicians of the old school would hereafter resolve to prove the efficacy of the dilutions by actual trials. But we must guard ourselves against the deductions which may be drawn from such experiments. The efficacy of a dilution depends, most certainly, upon the necessary condition, that the remedy selected shall be the most homœopathically adapted to the concrete case; the selection pre-supposes a knowledge of the remedy, and that knowledge can only be the result of special study. Besides, it is experience only and a long course of practice which can confer that practical tact which is necessary to determine the greatness of the dose, the time for its repetition, or for prescribing another remedy.

In this state of things, all controversy concerning the efficacy or inefficacy of the dilutions can lead to nothing, but to leave every one to rest in his own views. A final and decisive result

* Such phenomena which do not appear to be natural accompaniments of the disease, we also not unfrequently witness after our minute doses.

of the question can only be possible, when experienced practitioners of both schools shall come to a mutual understanding in conducting their inquiries. This would imply greater unanimity of sentiment, a more decent tone of discussion, and the desire and intention to conduct their investigations purely for the interests of science and truth, and to retract conclusions found to be erroneous, come from whatever side they may. But for some time to come—this desirable termination of the contest can scarcely be anticipated.

ON THE HOMŒOPATHIC DOSES OF MEDICINE.

BY

G. Lingen.

(Continued.)

The Homœopathy of organic life* manifests itself in such numerous forms, that we must confine our explanatory analogies to some only of the principal vital functions.

We again remind the reader of the two propositions to be demonstrated: viz. the dependance of all action on atoms

* As the term Homœopathy has never before been used in so extensive a sense as on the present occasion, we are aware, that the propriety of speaking of a Homœopathy of chemistry, of organic life, &c. may be doubted or disputed by many; since a pathic state, or a continual suffering of some kind or other, is not generally admitted to be a permanent concomitant of organic life, and to ascribe such a state to inorganic bodies, appears to the materialist at once as an absurdity. But all depends on the position from which we view this matter. To those who with Buquoy look upon all things as being so many different gradations of life (and that is the position which we assume), there is a species of life in minerals as well as in vegetables and animals, and in conformity with this idea, the main characteristic of life (in as much as it appears to us as such), would be to retain individuality. This, however, being destroyed by chemical action, the very loss of that individuality is in chemistry the analogy of the Homœopathy of organic life. The seeds of life and death of every individual are of the same date, they are always twin-brothers and the result of their constant conflict is, sooner or later, the dissolution of the organism. What we call health is but a relative expression of negative value, meaning only a comparatively inactive state of the principle of death, which, however, never ceases its action altogether. Hence every organism continually suffers partial decomposition, so that its individuality, strictly speaking, is but of momentary duration, a wave in the ocean of life, lost in its ever changing current. Whether we are at all times conscious of the presence of the patho-genetic principle, is indifferent, it is nevertheless a component part of the organism, so that there can be no impropriety in speaking of a Homœopathy of organic life, since this itself is a Homœopathic process.

(Homœopathic doses), and Homœopathic affinity. The genesis of organic individuals, whether vegetable or animal, depends on specific affinity, and every individual, when first entering within the limits of our perception, presents itself as an infusorial point, from which life starts, no matter whether it remain microscopic or, at a later period, attain gigantic size.

The relation between the pollen and stygma consists in that elective affinity, which causes the ovum to react only with a definite, specific pollen, which alone produces fructification. Hence the pollen of a rose is indifferent to the stygma of the thistle, and the permanency of the different vegetable tribes is owing to this provision. In such plants where the position of the antheres prevents their coming in immediate contact with the pistillum, fructification is accomplished by aid of the air (*aura seminalis*?) or by insects; and although the latter may be guided by instinct, or even by predilection for certain plants, in thus fulfilling nature's intent, and at the same time, gratifying their own appetite for nectar; it can scarcely be supposed that these plants should not receive from their numerous winged guests heterogeneous as well as homogeneous pollen; but the latter only excites the stygma to such action, as engenders the seeds for new individuals. (The occasional varieties or bastard productions, which form but very limited exceptions to the general law, need not to be considered, where the rule predominates over the deviations from it, to such a degree as in the present instance.) And here again we meet with the interesting phenomenon, already exemplified by chemical reaction, that atoms are sufficient to produce the most important changes.

Two or three granules of the pollen of *Mirabilis* or *Longiflora* Jalappa, are sufficient for fructification, and in *Vanilla* a single anthere fructifies 8000 vesicles. (Burdach's *Physiologie* I. 539.) The infecting power of the mushroom seeds, which are often floating in the air, is almost infinite. *Fries* counted in a single specimen of "*Reticularia maxima*" ten millions of sporules; and it is well known, that the seeds of the parasitical fungi, such as the blight in corn (*Puccinia graminis*), the smut and ergot, adhere to and vegetate on the points of the hair of wheat and other plants. But whatever the propagating powers of these cryptogamous plants may be, they only prosper in a homogeneous state of atmosphere and soil (for them the Homœopathic elements), so much so, that the growth of the minute fungi, which form, what

is commonly called mouldiness, is effectually prevented by any kind of perfume, or the odour of Russia leather. Spallanzani's experiments in fecundation have already been mentioned in our last number p. 60. If according to this writer, a fraction smaller than the 200 millionth part of a grain of the male sperm, applied to the ovum by means of a fine needle, is sufficient to produce fecundation,* there needs no further proof for atomic action in the process of generation; and the fact, that the unimpregnated ovum of the cow, is not larger than that of the cat, or that of the sheep just twice as large as that of the human subject, moreover shows, how subordinate quantity is, to quality (dynamis.) (Burdach's Phys. I. 95.) But how does the process of nutrition, one of the most important functions, accord with Homœopathy?

That nutrition is carried on by specific affinity is evident, for it depends on assimilation, which even literally means a Homœopathic process, by which the food must first become changed into matter *similar* to that of the consuming individual, before it can become identified with it.

All secretory organs, as well as the excretory ones, such as the liver, the salivary glands, the kidneys &c. act according to this affinity and this enables us to direct their functions by certain specifics. But upon this point, we believe, all parties agree; it is the quantity of aliment necessary for sustaining life, which seems to mock Homœopathy, and many a remark, supposed to be very witty, has been made in this respect. But what is it into which all aliment, no matter how large the quantity, becomes converted? Physiology answers: into atomic globules, of which those of the chyle itself are the smallest, for they are only 1-7799th part of an inch in diameter, whilst those of the blood are 1-4000—1-5000 and those of the saliva 1-3000 part of an inch in diameter. (J. Mueller's Physiologie I. 8.) Hence nutrition is accomplished by an aggregate of atoms, which are equivalents to so many small doses, elaborated by the digestive organs and repeated in proportion to the waste of substance. That hunger and thirst are not satisfied by atomical portions of food and drink, is no more owing to the want of atomical action, than it would be in the case of an atom of an acid, which could not saturate a larger quantity of an alkali, though it most certainly produces some reaction. Medicines have always been taken in smaller quantities than food, but

* The volume of the sperm thus applied was to that of the ovum as 1:1064 millions. Burdach I. 538.

that in Homœopathy the doses are less than usual, is owing to their acting by specific affinity, which excludes all ideas of saturating the system with any kind of medicine whatever, as both useless and dangerous. The acids of the gastric juice alone are insufficient for chylification, only in union with the mucus secreted by the inner coat of the stomach, that is to say, when converted into a *simile*, do they become the media of digestion, as is proved by Eberle's experiments. He produced artificial digestion, independent of the stomach, by treating the secretions of any of the mucous membranes, even those of the nose or bladder, with acetic and muriatic acid; whilst chylification ensued neither by the acids alone, nor by the mucous without the acids. (Mueller 847—848.)

Still more obvious is the play of specific affinity in the functions of the different senses, each of them being confined to a certain medium, so that the eye does not perceive sound nor the ear light and colour, &c.

The phenomenon of vision is, in all its relations, a Homœopathic one, and it presents the main conditions: atomic action, similarity with polar diversity (which constitute polar similarity) in the most striking manner. Whatever theory about light and vision we adopt, whether we believe in Newton's system of emanation, or in Euler's hypothesis of oscillation; whether during the act of vision the eye digests the light, (Lichtenberg) or the first become desoxidised by the latter (Oken); all views concur in the fact that light and vision depend on atomic action. For it must be granted, that the emanated matter as well as the oscillating æther, the consuming eye, as well as the consuming light, act atomically. The picture which we receive from any object by means of the eye, besides being only a "simile", not the actual form, is moreover reflected invertedly on the retina, and the mathematical axis of the eye, instead of being most fit for vision, is totally blind, darkness amidst the very centre of light.

If we look for some time intently upon a green object, the eye, on leaving it, will produce a picture of a red color; if the object was yellow, then the counter picture will be blue, and vice versa, which is not a direct, but a Homœopathic antagonistic reaction, proportional to the intervals of the colors of the prisme, which are equal in number from red to green to those from yellow to blue.*

* We are of course only alluding to the main intervals, not to Newton's division, of the spectrum prismaticum.

As red and purple are the colors most distant in the spectrum prismaticum, so do they also differ most in their effects; the red light being preeminent in caloric, the purple in producing certain coloring effects, not to be obtained in the same degree by any other light, and not at all by the red. Hence the red and purple rays when concentrated, may be considered as the poles of the spectrum prismaticum, and the intermediate colors are the more similar in their effects, the nearer they are to each other; so that the eye by opposing green to red, instead of purple, selects an interval, just near enough to be similar in effect and yet also at such a distance, as to differ materially from the original color in appearance, which is manifestly a Homœopathic act.

As the complement of vision, and touch, enables us to become acquainted with the form and distance of things, so do we by the reciprocal complementary action of all the senses acquire knowledge, which is the product of the Homœopathy of the senses. Hence does it happen that those born blind, after having been successfully operated on, stretch out their hands to touch the church steeple, or that other blind individuals would form the correct idea, that the scarlet color must be something analogous to the sound of the trumpet; and Darwin observed, that those who dream of light, are less dazzled on awaking. Phenomena, analogous to those just stated, do we also meet with in the realm of sound.

A musical ear always hears simultaneously with a well tuned prime its third and octave, so that melody calls forth a *simile*, viz. harmony, which, like the real axis of the eye, lies not within the precise mathematical calculation; it only approaches it, is not congruent with, but similar to it. The radii of sound may put a whole body into vibrating motion, but only on certain points of it do Chladni's acoustic figures form, and its proper sound may be made audible, merely by playing the same note with certain loudness and in due distance on some instrument, whilst a whole orchestra could not produce the same effect, by performing notes different from those of the body in question (Jochman). Here we have general action as simple indefinite vibration and specific effect, as definite sound, of which the latter is the analogy of Homœopathic action, which touches the diseased part, the note out of tune, in a direct manner.

As the fifths on musical instruments must be kept wavering, or somewhat out of tune, to preserve the harmony of the whole instrument, so do we add to the dissonance in the functions of

the body, called disease, a still stronger discord, the Homœopathic remedy, and harmony or health thus becomes restored.

In the process of smelling, atomic action is so evident, that a few remarks will be sufficient to illustrate it. Many of the odorous substances, such as Musk, Ambergris, Castoreum scent large rooms for years, with scarcely any perceptible loss of weight, and yet millions of atoms would be requisite, if we even admit but a few atoms in every cubic inch of the air of the chamber, or of every square inch of the surfaces of all the objects contained in it. The aromatic odor of the cinnamon groves of Ceylon extend from 12 to 14 miles seaward, when the wind is favorable; the camel discovers the water at a distance of several miles, the buck his enemy at 300 paces off, and dogs have scented out their way for hundreds of miles even when blindfolded, for "every lane, field or town has its peculiar smell," which they distinguish (Sir Humphrey Davy). The particles left on the ground from the hoof of the swift gazel, or from the foot of the flying hare, mock appreciation by the scales or microscope, and portions equally minute cause, when inhaled, spasms and headache in some persons, as the odor of flowers, or the exhalation of certain animals, &c.

These are facts which nobody doubts, but are other substances less divisible, because we do not smell them, or is the odor the sole criterion of the inherent power of things? (Rau.) Certainly not, for many of the most powerful medicines have neither smell nor taste.

As the acids of the gastric juice require an assimilating medium before they become fit for chylication, so do odors only become perceptible to the olfactory nerves by the Schneiderian membrane containing a certain degree of moisture, without which smelling is impossible, though the nerve itself may be unimpaired. From this it follows, that smelling depends in some measure on a peculiar kind of assimilation, which proves it to be a Homœopathic process, whilst at the same time all odors are Homœopathic products. For according to Authenrieth, every organ exists not only in palpable, but likewise in gaseous form, that is to say, in a *simile* of vapor with specific smell in the different cavities, structures and secretions of the body. The same phenomenon takes place on the surface of organic bodies, every one of which has its specific atmosphere, a *halitus animalis*, or *vegetabilis*, a *pneuma* which reflects its vital functions in a similar manner, as its form becomes reflected by a mirror. This ac-

counts for the characteristic smell of different constitutions and temperaments and that all violent emotions or passions, such as anger, or strong desires, are accompanied by a corresponding halitus, so that Filippo Neri discovered by his olfactories the „ruling passion” of every individual within smelling distance. So much for the Homœopathy of the senses.

(To be continued.)

***On the Homœopathic Treatment of the Tooth-ache,
read before the Allœopathic medical Society of
Muenster (Westphalia) by Dr. v. Bœnninghausen.***

Translated from the German by G. Lingen.

From amongst the numerous varieties of odontalgia the author selects only one species: the throbbing tooth-ache, on which he makes the following practical remarks.

I. By taking cold, particularly from sharp dry air, there is frequently a species of fever produced, which is accompanied with congestion of blood to the head, burning heat in the face, hard accelerated pulse and great physical and mental uneasiness. If simultaneously with these symptoms a beating tooth-ache is felt, generally confined to one half of the jaw, with a red cheek on the same side, then Aconitum is the specific, which soon removes the tooth-ache together with the other symptoms.

II. Another kind of beating tooth-ache occasioned by taking cold, but without fever, is cured by Causticum. It is generally of a chronic nature, attended with painful, easily bleeding gums, and with rending pain in the eyes and ears, and muscles of the face.

III. Chamomilla will cure a throbbing tooth-ache, particularly in women and children, presenting the following characteristics.

It is worse at night, becomes almost insupportable by the warmth of the bed, so that the patient is driven complaining and moaning from place to place. One cheek is frequently red and somewhat swollen, as also the submaxillary glands; there is likewise thirst and perspiration on the scalp. A very small dose of this remedy, or only a smell of it, is sufficient to remove the whole suffering. Some time since, whilst I was absent from home,

my wife was taken with this species of tooth-ache. She applied to Dr. Branco, who then resided in this city. He administered on the first day *Aconitum*, on the second *Pulsatilla* and on the third *Bryonia* without the slightest relief; and presuming that in this case Homœopathic treatment would be of no avail, he finally ordered 18 leeches and prescribed some anodyne mixture. The ease, produced by these means, was, however, of very short duration and the appearance of my wife quite alarmed me on my arrival in the afternoon of the 5th day of her suffering, when I immediately administered *Chamomilla*. An hour afterwards the pain left her, and the next morning the swelling of the face was removed.

IV. The throbbing tooth-ache, which is cured by *China*, does not occur so frequently. I remember particularly one case, which I met with during a journey through the district of Arensburg. A young girl, hitherto in blooming health, had become pale and emaciated. She suffered from a beating tooth-ache generally after eating and at night, which would be relieved by clenching the teeth firmly together and by strong pressure, whilst a gentler touch would aggravate the pain exceedingly. There were also night-sweats and continual diarrhœa, which debilitated her to such a degree, that she was scarcely able to walk. She was relieved in one night by *China*.

A similar tooth-ache may be produced by the abuse of *China*, as I had occasion to observe in the case of two individuals, who partook of it every day in their brandy. It would of course have been improper to administer *China* in these instances, and the symptoms differed so materially, that one patient was cured by *Arnica*, the other by *Pulsatilla*.

V. The north pole of the magnet very speedily relieves a throbbing tooth-ache *in the lower jaw*, which is attended with a sensation of burning, with swelling, heat and redness of the cheek, whilst there is chilliness in other parts of the body, tremor and uneasiness in the extremities, with general irritability. It becomes aggravated by heat and eating. The cure was effected, in many instances, in one minute, by placing the fore-finger long enough on the north pole of the magnet, to produce a slight increase of pain. The following example, though a failure, may illustrate the powerful effect of the magnet in similar cases. My servant suffered from a tooth-ache apparently adapted for the application of the north pole, but the

pain was *in the upper jaw*. He had scarcely touched a magnetic rod which bore only a weight of a few ounces, when he suddenly put the other hand to his face, saying: "there it jumps down" (in the lower jaw).

In order to ascertain whether this metastasis was really occasioned by the north-pole of the magnet, I ordered him to touch the south-pole, and again his hand flew up to his face, for the pain, as he assured me, had returned to the old place again. Pulsatilla relieved the poor sufferer in a few minutes. That could be no imagination!

VI. Another cure performed with Pulsatilla gives me still much satisfaction. Several years since, I stopped one evening during my travels at a hotel, where I met some friends and the young family physician of mine host. I had scarcely seated myself in the parlour, when the oldest daughter of the family begged me, to relieve her from a throbbing tooth-ache under which she had suffered for longer than a fortnight every evening from sunset until midnight. All the means employed had proved useless, according to the physician's own confession, and though, the circumstances did not permit a further inquiry into her case, I let her smell of my preparation of Pulsatilla and the relief was so instantaneous, that even the Dr. admitted, it would be something extraordinary, if this cure was permanent. But I concluded, that Pulsatilla could only have acted so promptly, in consequence of a state of the patient's system perfectly corresponding with this remedy, and therefore told the Dr., if the patient would observe a Homœopathic diet for 8 or 10 days, she would not only remain free from tooth-ache, but her other symptoms would also subside. The young Aesculapius seemed still more surprised and asked: "what other symptoms?" I then acquainted him with some characteristics of Pulsatilla, viz. chilliness, and yet the effect of artificial heat being almost insupportable, absence of thirst, disposition to weep, wakefulness before midnight, unrefreshing sleep in the morning, disgust for rich victuals, &c.

Upon this he replied, that the patient must have had informed me herself about these symptoms, and when it was proved, that I, having just arrived, had only conversed with her in his presence, and within his hearing, he became vexed and rather forwardly accused the patient and her parents of partiality to me and of saying any thing to please me; for it would be utterly impossible to have such knowledge from any other source.

This induced me to take him aside and inform him, that I had reason to suppose, there must be also irregularities in the patient's uterine functions, as well as in those of the intestinal canal, the truth of which he might ascertain himself, if he felt disposed. He not only consented to this, but was also candid enough to confess, that he found my suppositions correct. Though the cure proved a permanent one, I never could discover, whether the Dr. was induced by it to pay some attention to Homœopathy.

VII. The indications for the use of Sabina in this species of tooth-ache are of but rare occurrence, yet I met with some cases where it proved to be the only specific. The throbbing appears likewise towards evening and in the night, becomes aggravated by the warmth of the bed and by eating, and is attended by a sensation as if the tooth was going to burst. There is strong arterial action, belching of wind, and in females, in whom only I had occasion to observe it, copious uterine hemorrhage of light colour, at the menstrual period as well as at other times. In one instance this kind of tooth-ache appeared immediately after a podagrical pain in the great toe had been suppressed by external applications. Sabina, corresponding with one as well as the other of these symptoms, removed them both.

VIII. The throbbing tooth-ache for which Succus Sepiæ is the specific, mostly attacks persons of sallow complexion, it extends up to the ear and down through the arm to the fingers with a prickling sensation therein; it is attended with difficulty of breathing, cough, swelling of the face and of the submaxillary glands. The throbbing tooth-ache during pregnancy is often removed by this remedy, which is rather slow, but certain in its operation.

IX. Similar to the tooth-ache to which Sepia is adapted, in regard to the sensation as well as the accompanying symptoms, is that which is cured by Silice. The pain is more in the lower jaw bone, the periosteum of which is swollen, than in the tooth itself; the patient has no rest at night from general heat, and his skin is very prone to ulcerate from slight bruises. I cured myself from an attack of this kind.

X. Spigelia is an excellent remedy for the throbbing tooth-ache which is attended by a rending, burning pain in the malar bone, paleness and swelling of the face, with yellow rims under the eyes. There is also often pain in the eyes, frequent urging to urinate with copious discharges, palpitation of the heart, a

sensation in the chest resembling the purring of a cat, chilliness and great uneasiness. I succeeded in curing such a case of pro-sopalgia and tooth-ache of several years standing.

XI. Hyoscyamus will cure a throbbing tooth-ache which occurs mostly in the morning, and is occasioned by cold air. The affected tooth seems to be loose during mastication and there is also a violent pain in the gums, congestion of blood to the head, general heat, at intervals spasmodic contraction of the throat, so as to prevent the patient from swallowing, and great dejection of spirits. Jealousy and grief had thrown a young girl into a severe fever with delirium and throbbing tooth-ache, which were removed by Hyoscyamus.

XII. The throbbing tooth-ache which often appears after eruptions, which have been suppressed by external applications, is cured by Sulphur. Such cases are attended with swollen gums, which likewise throb; there is great sensibility of the edges of the tooth, congestion of blood to the head and throbbing head-ache particularly in the evening; the eyes are red and inflamed and so is the nose; there are stitches in the ear, ineffectual disposition to go to stool, constipation, pain in the back, uneasiness in the extremities, chilliness, drowsiness, &c. If, however, these symptoms should have been occasioned by the abuse of sulphur, other remedies must be resorted to.

XIII. The throbbing tooth-ache produced by the abuse of mercury, mostly worse at night in bed, is generally removed by Acid. Nitr.

XIV. Veratrum is indicated, where there is swelling in the face, cold perspiration on the forehead, sickness at stomach, vomiting of bile, lassitude of the extremities, great sinking of strength, even to fainting, external coldness and internal heat, and thirst for cold drinks, scarcely to be satisfied. An individual who had been suffering in this manner for 22 weeks, and who became so reduced as to be unable to walk, was cured by two doses of Veratrum.

These aphoristic remarks on the varieties of but *one* species of tooth-ache, for which, from amongst 35 remedies, we had only opportunity to try 15, sufficiently do explain the difficulty in selecting the specific remedy for every given case, since many other varieties of tooth-ache bring a still greater number of remedies

into concurrency of choice. Hence the assertion "that Homœopathists need no laborious study," must at once appear unfounded, and though the practitioner may fail, from want of skill, the Homœopathic fundamental law *never does*. Professor Echenmeyer, of Tuebingen, says in his work: Allœopathy and Homœopathy compared according to their respective principles: "The accumulation of extraordinary facts is beyond all doubt, and the reasonable do not expect from Homœopathy what *might justly be demanded* from doctrines tested for centuries past. Homœopathy not only stands severe scientific analysis, but it also presents us with new principles and conducts us into a higher pathology and physiology. Hence then let her have fair play!" With this request, gentlemen, do I conclude my feeble attempt to introduce into our society a subject, by no means favored as yet by its members; but so much greater is the pleasure, which I feel, by acknowledging the noble spirit of calm observation and impartial investigation, manifested by allowing Homœopathy "fair play," until either its truth or fallacy shall have become indisputable.

DR. FERDINAND JAHN'S CONFESSIONS

On the effects of small doses of medicine. An extract from the first number of his Journal:

Versuche für die praktische Heilkunde.

The author, a distinguished German writer and Allœopathic practitioner, has for several years paid some attention to "famous Homœopathy," as he calls it, and though his en-passant investigation is neither calculated to do justice to our cause, nor entitle him to pass judgment on it, yet his confessions must have considerable weight with his Allœopathic brethren.

Bearing in mind that the Dr., some time since, wrote a learned book on the *vis medicatrix naturæ*, we must give him credit for the candour manifested by the following remarks: Page 160:

"By those experiments (on Homœopathy) I have acquired more correct views *on the curative powers of nature, her efforts and limits*; on the value, power and sphere of hyporatic expectative medicine; on diet and the different gradations of the starving method; on the medicinal virtue of substances generally supposed

to be inert; on the effect of faith and confidence; on the importance of trying the effects of medicines on the healthy subject; *on the confusion, falsehood and insufficiency of our (the Allæopathic) materia medica*; on symptomatology and examination of the patient, &c.; on the great extent and almost incredible obstinacy of the cutaneous and syphylitic diseases; on the necessity of placing into the hands of bad physicians an innocent toy instead of the two edged sword of Allæopathy, &c." On these and other subjects (quite enough we think) he says, he is indebted to Homœopathy for more correct ideas, and deems it desirable that his colleagues should condescend (!) to investigate Homœopathy, instead of ridiculing it or crying it down. "These gentlemen (he says) are always boasting with Bacon, that the sole hope is founded on true induction, but these words are not even attempted to be carried into execution, *or the trials do not deserve the honorable epithet of experimental research.*"

"My investigations of the doctrines of the venerable octogenarian of Köthen, now in Paris, have forced the conviction on my mind; that some medicines act in such doses, the minuteness of which would not lead us to expect any effect at all, nay that *some* are even more effective and enter deeper into the system, when administered in doses smaller than usual. I only speak of *some medicines*, because I neither know, nor am I inclined to believe, that all medicines do possess the quality in question, which I ascertained of but a few with certainty." (And yet one should think the author ought to have ascertained it from a good many medicines, before he could arrive at such important conclusions as stated by him. However, be that as it may, he selected for his experiments the only two diseases which he considers incurable by the unassisted curative efforts of nature, viz. goitre (struma) and the genuine Hunterian chancre and gives the following account of his success): "I was surprised to see under the effects of powders containing 1-60 part of a grain of mercurial sublimate, either taken daily or every other day, 7 cases of chancre, and by administering the same portions of Iodine, and in the same manner, 13 cases of goitre cured. The longest period requisite to effect a cure of either of these diseases was 5 weeks, the shortest about a fortnight, but they were all of recent origin, whilst in 10 cases of chronic goitre, and in 3 cases of lues secundaria, the experiments failed, as also those with the smaller Homœopathic preparations." (That Iodine and Mercury, in whatever

dose or form administered, do not cure all cases of goitre and syphilis. is so well known, that it proves no more against Homœopathy than Allœopathy, and as to his want of success with the minuter Homœopathic preparations, why does he not give a fair statement of these cases, by which alone it can be decided, whether the light, which he humbly confesses of having received from Homœopathy, is really sufficient to make him a skilful practitioner of the new healing art? However, in spite of his want of success with those small doses, he attempts p. 166—167, to explain, why in many cases they are preferable to the customary larger ones, so much so, that it would be quite expedient to institute (with the united assistance of the whole profession) careful experiments, be they ever so difficult. He concludes his essay with the following remarks): “I frequently observed, that the human organism may not only in consequence of disease become sensitive to impressions to which it formerly was indifferent, but also by the effect of art, viz. by abstaining from the coarser and violent stimuli, accustoming it to react against such as are of a more refined nature, and to call the instinctive functions of the nerves into action, which are kept dormant during the usual course of life. This may be done by a simple mode of living — — — — by directing the sick to listen to his sensations and symptoms, in short by returning to the primitive state of man, so that his original magnetic power would become restored, which, together with the sensorium commune, or the instinct, has been put into a latent state by the evils of civilization. Whoever studied the mysteries of the ganglion nervous system and their relation to the general history of our race, will know, that man in his primitive state was in more intimate connexion with nature, and more sensitive to her gentler impressions than at present, where the arts of civilization have diminished and partly destroyed that sympathy. The savage and the dog, who perceive things beyond the reach of our senses, so constantly blunted by strong impressions; and the instinct of the animals, which excites our admiration because it appears to us prophetic, and that enigma of our time, Caspar Hauser, who like a sensitive plant was affected by the slightest touch, still show the possibility to raise or educate our sensorium to such a degree of acuteness, as to react against impressions, which do not exist for the generality of persons. That the faculties of instinct raised to a moderate degree of sensitiveness may become important for therapeutic purposes needs

no further demonstration, but the question is: what particular cases would it be adapted to. Ad inquisitionem tantorum, we say with Seneca, una aetas non sufficit. Veniet tempus quo posterius tam aperta nos nescisse mirentur.

L

OUR MATERIA MEDICA.

BY

C. HERING.

A. THE HOMŒOPATHIC SCHOOL EMPLOYES THE SAME MEDICINES AS THE OLD SCHOOL.

1. *It cures with them* THE SAME DISEASES

This can be shown from the cures of different cutaneous affections with Sulph., Hepars., Graphit.; of apthae with borax; mercurial diseases with sulph., aur., nitr. ac. sassap.; of ulcers with carb. veget. kreosot.; scirrhus with carbo animal. coninm; of goitre with spongia, iodine; scrophula with baryt. mur., calcarea dulcamara; worm-diseases with filix mas, cina, spigelia, stannum &c.; dropsy with cainca, colocynth. &c.; affections of the breast with senega, scilla, ammon. mur. and many others; inflammatory diseases with mercur, nitrum; debility by china; hæmorrhages with ratanhia &c. bowelcomplaints by Chamom; uterine affections by ferrum, secale, sabina &c., rheumatism by aconit, guajac, rhododendron, colchicum, petroleum; lameness by phosphor, rhus, colocynthis; cures of various fevers with china, digitalis, phosph. acid. muriat acid. arnica &c.; nervous diseases and hysteria by moschus, nux moschata, asa, valeriana, camphor, castor; diseases of the mind by belladonna, hyoscyamus, stramonium &c.

2. *We cure with them the same diseases, without producing any of those violent effects, which were considered not only as unavoidable, but looked upon as the principal thing, and absolutely essential to the curative effects of the medicine.*

We see this from the cures of sickness of the stomach with antimonium crudum, tartar emetic and ipecacuanha without producing vomiting unless this crisis takes place of its own accord. In addition to this may be enumerated the many cures by drastics

and purgatives without any purging in the same diseases where the old school uses them; such as Rheum, jalap, magnesia, sulphas magnesia and others. Debilities are cured by China or ferrum without deranging the stomach, and without producing the injurious sequelae often following the application of these remedies. In this manner we cure worm-diseases by terebinth, artemisia santonica or spigelia without endangering the life of the children, we cure by mercury without producing salivation and without destroying the teeth, we cure many inveterate intermittents like the old school with arsenic, goitre and glandular affections with iodine, St. Vitus dance with cuprum, lameness with nux vomica, protraction of labour pains by secale, &c., without those sometimes even fatal accidents of poisoning, which are not unfrequently produced by the large doses of the old school. Thus we also cure with narcotics and other remedies f. ex. belladonna, hyoscyamus, stramonium, hellebor, lauroceras, &c., always without causing the least poisoning effect as can hardly be avoided by the doses of the old school. We cure with cantharides and mezereum often the same complaints as the old school, without producing ischury or troublesome and painful ulcers.

3. *We cure with the same remedies also MANY OTHER DISEASES, against which the old school did not know how to employ them; these remedies are therefore more frequently of use to us; and when used are productive of more decided benefits.*

Here it is difficult to make a selection, on account of the vast amount of *materiel*, from which we have to choose. How many cures do we perform with nux vomica, ignatia, chamomilla, veratrum! how many with natr. mur., zincum and very many others, manifesting effects of which the old school had not the least idea!

What a variety of pains do we cure with China, what important disorders with manganum! — We must here particularly mention aconit in inflammations, especially of the lungs; agaricus in diseases of the eyes; belladonna in erysipelas; camphora in cholera morbus; carbo vegetabil. in mercurial diseases, whooping-cough, &c.; artemisia santonica and cocculus in intermittents; cocculus or ferrum in seasickness; colocynth in the most violent colicpains and lumbago; crocus in metrorrhagia, dulcamara in colds, kali carbonicum in consumption, magnesia in very severe tooth-ache; corrosive sublimate, colchicum, colocynthis, &c. in dysentery; rhus and bryonia in typhus; spongia in croup, spigelia in diseases of the heart with many others more.

4. *We cure with many OBSOLETE REMEDIES; that is, such remedies, the use of which has become out of fashion. We cure with remedies which were at one time considered too weak; at another too strong; and which could not be prepared in such a way as that their power should be always uniform; nor could the propriety of their application with any degree of certainty be defined; nor their power diminished, in cases, where they were too strong, in such a degree as to adapt them to the indications of diseases.*

To this class may be reckoned; spigelia, cocculus, sabadilla and staphysagria, which were used occasionally for very inferior purposes, and which constitute most important remedies to the Homœopathist.

In the same manner are pulsatilla, bryonia, ledum, &c. quite invaluable medicines, even the names of which are unknown to most physicians of the common methods. To these belong also, aethusa, agnus castus, anacardium, asarum, cheiïdonium, clematis, corallia rubra, dictamnus, drosera, euphrasia, gratiola, lamium, lycopodium, menyanthes, millefolium, prunus spinosa, ranunculus, ruta, sabina, solanum nigrum, marum verum, uva ursi, verbas-cum &c. which we find only very rarely mentioned in medical works, and from all of which we have effects, which enable us to employ them in many important diseases.

B. WE CURE HOMŒOPATHICALLY WITH MANY ENTIRELY NEW REMEDIES.

1. *We possess many very important remedies in our materia medica, of the power of wick on the human system no one can entertain a doubt. The Homœopathists have by trials on themselves ascertained to the greatest certainty the principal effects of many formerly entirely unknown remedies and established them by many cures.*

Here we have to mention particulary Platina, a most invaluable medicine, farther; selenium, niccolum, indigo and the important bovista and thuja. Besides that: caladium, cannabis, cyclamen, eugenia, jatropha, oleander, paris, &c. To this class belong also substances, which were, it is true, considered as efficacious, and which were also employed hypothetically, but on account of the uncertain results obtained by their exhibition soon abandoned; for instance phosphate of lime, urea &c. The Homœopathists, however had no sooner made some experiments with them on themselves, than they were able to make use of them with great advantage in most inveterate disorders.

2. *We have elevated substances to the rank of medicines, which were formerly considered entirely inefficacious.*

Physicians almost unanimously held the belief that metallic gold,

silver, tin, had no effect on the human body, and what extraordinary cures have not been performed by aurum and stannum.

We are even at this day still derided if we proclaim the *Silex* as one of our most important remedial agents, invaluable in the most diversified diseases of men and animals, and by which are performed of the most astonishing cures. The same is the case with the pure Alumine, baryta carbonica, strontiana.

To this class belongs also *Causticum*, a substance, which was said not only to possess not the least remedial virtue, but whose very existence was denied by the Chemists. They maintain that it is nothing at all. We will still continue, however, to cure with this *non-existent* substance as hitherto cutaneous affections, ulcers, warts, inveterate rheumatism, spasms and epilepsies, paralysis, diseases of the mind, cephalalgia, diseases of the eyes, blindness, diseases of the mucous membranes, dyspepsias, diseases of the bladder, larynx, chest and heart.

Physicians have hitherto thoughtlessly rolled their pills in Lycopodium without imagining what an astonishing amount of power this despised remedy was possessed of. No one would also have allowed the least remedial power to the brown drawing ink, Sepia, yet we can nevertheless attest its great efficacy from leprosy to consumption in above a hundred of the most diversified diseases. To this class also belong the latest discoveries with psorinum, variolin, &c.

Homœopathic Treatment of Intermittent Fever.

From Praktische Beiträge im Gebiete der Homœopathie,
BY DOCTOR THORER.

(Continued.)

IV.

Febris intermittens tertiana.

A person of strong and muscular frame, 20 years old, has an attack every alternate day, in the morning at 9 o'clock, of intermitting fever.

1) The Paroxism is constituted of the following symptoms. First a cold sensation extending up the spine, which is succee-

ded by a strong chill half an hour, then by fever one hour and finally perspiration; no thirst until the fever has subsided. The attack continues 3 hours.

2) Apyrexia. Tongue white, taste unpleasant, appetite not entirely gone, suffers of Asthma, coughing and expectoration, thighs swollen in the evening, had no passage for 2 days. Had Dropsy 2 years ago, and was cured Allœopatic.

On the 20th Oct. after the 3th attack the patient received Pulsatilla thically and put on moderate diet—Oct. 22th slight appearance of Paroxysm, contined to improve to 26th when every Symptom disappeared—no relapse or any pernicious effect on the system.

V.

Febris intermittens quotidiana.

Heinsmann, aged 40 of sallow complexion, suffers for some time of daily intermitting fever.

1) Paroxysm commences in the morning at 8 with strong chills one hour, followed by fever, and no perspiration, no thirst apparent throughout.

2) Apyrexia. Pain in the breast, cough while lying down, which compells him to sit in bed all night, discharge of phlegm, accompanied by a rattling noise in the chest. Appetite good but eats little, passage regular. The patient has already had 3 decided paroxysms and on the 9th May 1832 after the 4th spell, received Pulsatilla 5.—10th. slight attack for the last time. The pain in the breast not being entirely relieved, another dose of Pulsatilla was administered, and the patient was fully restored on the 23th May.

VI.

Febris intermittens quartana.

On the 14th Feby. 1833. Hagedorn of robust constitution, aged 20, sick of fever, health otherwise good, was taken under medical charge; has for several weeks every 4 days had spells of intermetting fever, for which he has not taken any thing save a little household medicine.

1) Paroxysm. Every 4th day at 2 o'clock P. M. a decided ague about one hour, which compells patient to lie down, and

is previously manifested by drawing on the feet. Then follows a high fever one hour accompanied by thirst and succeeded by slight perspiration.

The disease appears to come under the class of quartan fevers. The good constitution of a patient is favourable to a speedy cure.

2) Apyrexia. The patient appears incapable of making correct observations of his symptoms, complains only of general debility, his digestion is undisturbed, tongue clean and appetite good on fever days, passages normal.

He was placed on moderate diet and on the 14th Feby. after the fever was over, received a portion of Arsenic X^{oo}.

Feby. 17. No relief apparent in this day's attack, he therefore receives daily until 20th next return of fever, a dose of Arsenic X^{oo}.

Feby. 20. Fever appeared to day much reduced, patient received another dose of the same medicine, on the 23d no fever appeared and on the 27th the patient complained of nothing, and was left cured.—No relapse followed.

(To be continued.)

SCRAPS FROM KRUEGER HANSEN,

A Physician of the Old School.

When the regular functions of the intestinal canal are disturbed by physicians with their use of the lancet, leeches, calomel, salts, &c., these gentlemen assume the character of masters in the art of healing. They are not unlike the monarch who, while he silences the plaintive voices of his subjects with grape shot is in fact the destroying angel of mankind. In consequence of this antiphlogistic treatment the activity in the secretory and assimilative functions is suddenly checked, which either causes prolongation of the disease, a protracted convalescence, or the conversion of the inflammatory into a nervous fever. Instead of a resolution of the inflammation in the affected organ a suppuration or even mortification is produced. If the fever is exanthematous, or accompanied by eruptions of the skin, a repulsion is to be feared, attended by other and more dangerous disorders. It is the victims of such treatment which crowd our mineral springs or

watering places. Hence too the lamentations about the increasing decrepitude of the human race in *highly civilized life*. If these consequences do not follow in every instance from such a despotical antiphlogistic treatment, it is no argument against my assertion. Many individuals are blessed from their birth with such a powerful constitution, that they are able to resist the worst kind of medical treatment. But let us remember, that it is not every soldier who is struck in battle by a bullet, that is killed.

I never feel any uneasiness about a recent acute disease, in which the intestines remain torpid; it is a matter of much more concern to me when it is accompanied by frequent evacuations, causing a more rapid sinking of the vital power. The physician, who in such a case interferes with medicines, whatever they may be, by disturbing the bowels, increases the disease, or he prolongs its duration. Should this acute malady have its seat originally in the intestines, or if it is merely complicated with an affection of it, the physician, who then prescribes purgative medicines, really throws fuel into the fire.

The false notion that all these pretended impurities must be evacuated, has always prevailed in the old school; it is still the frightening phantom of the physicians; it has in fact inflicted more wounds on humanity, than all the most disastrous wars.

Extract from the new work of Dr. Simpson on Homœopathy.*

Having thus taken a brief view of the practical application of the Homœopathic principle to the treatment of disease, we cannot do better than close our work with a short abstract of the conclusions which Dr. Rau has arrived at, after a thirty-three years practice of the old, and a thirteen years practice of the new method. This gentleman, who is district physician at Giessen and has for years been in the possession of a most extensive practice, has stated them nearly as follows:

* A practical view of Homœopathy, being an address to British practitioners on the general applicability and superior efficacy of the Homœopathic method in the treatment of disease. With cases by Stephen Simpson, M. D. late resident practitioner at Rome. *Le vrai n'est pas toujours vraisemblable.*—Montaigne. London, Baillière 219 Regent Street. 1836.

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1) The Homœopathic principle, "*similia similibus curantur*," notwithstanding the theoretical subtilities with which it has been attacked, is more and more confirmed by daily experience, and may now be considered as altogether incontrovertible.

2) The treatment of disease has acquired by the application of this principle a much greater degree of certainty; and hence a greater uniformity in the ordination of different physicians is no where to be found than amongst Homœopathic practitioners.

3) That no method ought to be judged of by the practice of a few individuals of the "servile pecus." Physicians of scientific acquirements consider the symptoms as the mere signs of an internal pathological process, and hence only as a guide to direct them in the support of the "vis medicatrix."

4) The Homœopathic method, far from having arrived at perfection, must look for improvement to the further cultivation of science. Being, however, founded upon indisputable facts, it cannot be suppressed by systems erected upon a purely speculative basis. It will then only be consigned to oblivion when it shall be possible to discover a still surer principle for the treatment of disease equally founded on facts.

5) It is highly to be censured that partially educated Homœopathic practitioners should presume to reject every thing as useless lumber which the last two thousand years have taught us. The proper application of past discoveries has been of infinite service to the new doctrine, and the most skilful practitioners are probably those who are best versed in the various methods of treating disease. A general anathema against the Allopathic and antipathic systems must, therefore, be so much the more unjust, as in the present state of the Homœopathic system we cannot altogether spare them.

6) Lastly, as compared with the usual method of treating disease, the Homœopathic possesses the following recommendations:

a. That the treatment of disease is conducted with much less expense, as fewer professional visits are requisite, and the medicines, being of little intrinsic value, are always distributed gratis: hence its introduction is a great blessing for the poorer classes.

b. That the medicines, on account of their tastelessness, excite no nausea, and may be administered to patients without their knowledge, an advantage of immense importance in the diseases of children especially.

c. That it is a particularly brilliant side of this method, that it is much more frequently possible by its means to suppress severe diseases at the very outset, and thus save the constitution many a painful struggle.

d. That the convalescence is much easier and quicker, since it is not disturbed by the collateral or subsequent effects of large doses and complicated remedies, nor has it to struggle with the debility induced by the profuse evacuations which are the general accompaniments of the usual methods of treatment.

e. That should an improper medicine be given, from the smallness of the dose no positive evil will follow, as the only injury sustained will be from the loss of time. On the contrary, should an Allopathic practitioner commit an error, it is often altogether impossible to correct it; and what is usually termed active practice by the old school is infinitely more frequently

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turbed by the collateral or subsequent effects of large doses and complicated remedies, nor has it to struggle with the debility induced by the profuse evacuations which are the general accompaniments of the usual methods of treatment.

e. That should an improper medicine be given, from the smallness of the dose no positive evil will follow, as the only injury sustained will be from the loss of time. On the contrary, should an Allopathic practitioner commit an error, it is often altogether impossible to correct it; and what is usually termed active practice by the old school is infinitely more frequently

mischievous than the loss of time occasioned by the choice of an inefficient Homœopathic remedy.

Finally, in answer to a report which has been industriously circulated by the opponents of Homœopathy, that the practitioners of the new method use medicine in a highly concentrated and poisonous form, it may be met with a direct contradiction, being absolutely false, as every novice in the Homœopathic method must well know; for, so far from such being the case, the pervading principle of Homœopathic pharmacy is every where dilution and subdivision; and in no work on the materia medica as yet has even a single vegetable alkali been introduced, not even quinine. Let practitioners of the old school, therefore, instead of endeavouring to account for effects, which they cannot deny, by false assertions, study the subject fairly, and they will then assuredly find that the susceptibility of the animal frame for its specific irritant, is a fact perfectly analogous with that of a chemical solution for its specific reagent, and equally rational, but "*surdis narratur fabula.*"

A P P E N D I X I.

Selection of cases. In the selection of cases the writer has confined himself almost exclusively to those of a seriously acute character; for practitioners of the old school seem to insist that it is by the treatment of acute diseases alone that the merit of the Homœopathic method is to be tried. Without, in any way admitting the truth of this assertion, being fully satisfied that not only the method but the skill and science of the physician are put to an infinitely more severe test in the treatment of chronic affections, the writer has endeavoured to satisfy the cravings of the profession for acute cases, by the selection of a few from the works of German practitioners of known reputation; for it is in Germany alone, that the method, though struggling with the most formidable opposition from the orthodox professors of the old school, having acquired the confidence of an immense body of the people, is now adopted in the treatment of even the most acute forms of disease, and with a success which has surpassed the most sanguine expectations. In this country, with a few solitary exceptions, its application has been almost entirely confined to the treatment of chronic diseases, and those too often of such a serious character as to have been pronounced incurable by practitioners of first rate eminence; or its application has been limited to the treatment of acute affections of a mild form, as common colds, influenza, sore-throat, derangement of the digestion, diarrhœa, common cholera, rheumatism, and various painful affections of a local character. These diseases, it is undeniable are usually cured Homœopathically in less than half the time requisite when treated by the Allopathic method, and that too without the debilitating evacuations which are an inseparable part and parcel of the latter. The successful treatment of such cases, however, is pronounced by practitioners of the old school to be inconclusive as regards the superiority of the Homœopathic method, the effects, according to them, being all attributable to an

improved diet and the "dolce far niente" system—but be it so; the fact admitted, it must still, however explained, inevitably lead every reflecting practitioner to the no less mortifying conclusion *that the common method of treatment, as every where practiced, is in the immense majority of cases positively injurious and hence absolutely wrong; a conclusion which is usually the first step in the process of conversion of a patient from the old to the new method.*

Inflammations in the head.

FIRST CASE.*

George Moog, a miner of Königsberg, 41 years old, first felt indisposed on the third of August 1832, but sent an account of his illness to Dr. Rau on the fifth only. Judging from the description, it appeared to be a rheumatic fever with congestive affection of the head, for which he immediately received a dose of aconite. On the sixth, however, Dr. Rau was obliged himself to visit the patient, as he had become furiously delirious. He then learned that the pain in the head had commenced at the vertex three days previously and then extended itself towards the back part of the head and had the day before acquired such an intensity that the patient himself declared that he should go mad. Towards evening he began to wander and occasionally appeared to slumber for a few minutes.

His head was now burning hot, his face red, swollen and shining, his eyes somewhat red with contracted pupils and great intolerance of light. The lips dry, the thirst unquenchable, no motion for the last thirty-six hours, and only very little urine. The carotides beat strongly, the pulse, however, was not so full as hard or sharp, uneven and often irregularly intermitting. The patient was very violent in his delirium, and throwing himself anxiously about, grined loudly with the teeth, distorted the muscles of the face in a spasmodic manner, struck his head frequently with his hands and breathed difficultly and anxiously. It was seven o'clock in the morning when he took three globules of belladonna 45, and orders were given to repeat the dose in four hours should no improvement take place. The second dose was accordingly given and was followed in an hour by the most perceptible improvement. The disquiet gradually subsided and after a composed sleep of two hours, perfect consciousness returned. Towards evening the pain in the head threatening to return, a third dose was given. The night was afterwards good, and the following day he was reported to be convalescent. When Dr. Rau visited him on the ninth at Königsberg, he was quite free from affection of the head, only feeling himself extremely tired, so that he could scarcely move a limb or be at the trouble to speak: his pulse beat scarcely forty strokes in a minute. For this he took a dose of digitalis 30, and on account of the protracted convalescence, on the eleventh of August, a similar dose of arsenic, after which he rapidly recovered.

* Ueber den Werth des homœop. Heilverfahrens.

SECOND CASE.*

The infant son of Henry Wagner of Grossenlinden, near Giessen, aged ten months, was attacked in the first week of the hot month of August in the year 1833, for several days together, by diarrhœa with traces of bloody mucus, which was attributed to the process of teething and received but little attention. This diarrhœa soon ceased, and for eight days the child appeared quite well; but on the fourteenth of August again became ill with great heat of the skin and occasional vomiting: it also refused the breast and passed no urine during the whole day. In the evening, about ten o'clock, the eyes became distorted and the muscles of the face convulsed. The medical attendant was instantly sent for and found the child in a burning heat and the cheeks like fire; perspiration was only to be observed at the back of the head, to which part the child often extended both its hands with great haste. The eyes were particularly intolerant of light and the pupils contracted; the lips of a deep red and half open; the tongue clean and moist. The carotid and temporal arteries might be seen beating strongly and quickly, and there was subsultus tendinum at the wrists: the breathing was quick and moaning. For the last twenty-four hours the infant had had no stool, passed no urine, and the secretion of the pituitary membrane was quite stopped. The child gave no signs of knowing its parents; it lifted its feet alternately to throw off the bed-clothes and kept constantly turning its head as if to force it deeper into the pillow. Two globules of aconitum 30 were immediately introduced into the mouth, and a similar dose of belladonna was left, with orders to give it in two hours.

On visiting the child the following evening it was found that it had had rather a loose motion, had passed some very strongly smelling urine and given some signs of hearing; it had also endeavoured to take the nipple, but immediately let it go again. In the course of the day, the child had four times violent convulsions, but further than squinting with the right eye, no essential change had taken place. Milk, which was put into the mouth with a spoon, was held there for some time and then unconsciously swallowed. It was now ordered two globules of belladonna 45 every four hours.

On the following day it was reported to the physician that before midnight the child had slept quietly, but about one o'clock was seized with a convulsive fit; after which, however, it again slept for two hours and then took the breast. The belladonna was ordered to be continued. On the next day the scene was completely changed: there was a general, but cold and on the touch extremely unctuous moisture upon the relaxed skin; the heat of the head, however, still continuing, and every hair dripping with sweat; the face was pale with frequent alternations of flushing of the cheeks; the eyes were sunk, half open; the squinting and dilated pupils continued, and there was now insensibility to the light of day; the mouth was open; the extremities trembling and occasionally convulsed; the pulse quick, small, indistinct, and vibrating like a thread. The child had had in the night, immediately after an attack of convulsions, two watery, offensive motions and had passed much urine. It appeared at times to hear in its soporose state, at

* Ueber den Werth des homœop. Heilverfahrens.

others not; occasionally, too, upon putting the nipple into the mouth it made a couple of pulls, but then let go again. It was evident that the state of erethism of the brain had passed into one of paralysis, which consequently required a different remedy. A dose of the thirtieth dil. of arsenic was therefore now prescribed, and with such effect, that before the lapse of eight hours so favourable a change had taken place, that the parents considered their child as saved. The warmth of the surface became general, and the infant took the breast with apparent pleasure. To conclude, within the following ten days the child had convulsions three times, consciousness, however, gradually returned, and at length perfect recovery. At first the dose of arsenic was repeated night and morning; as improvement advanced, it was given only once a day, and at last only every third morning: so that the child in all took fourteen doses. The child is still alive, perfectly healthy, and not a trace remains of the squinting.

THIRD CASE.*

A boy, about three years of age, had to all appearance gotten over the scarlet fever of a mild character happily, when, suddenly and before the desquamation was completed, the glands of the neck and about the ears began to enlarge, and symptoms of a dangerous affection of the brain supervened. The child lay in a lethargic state, speechless, with its face puffed and inflamed, the breathing short and jerking, whilst the feces and urine were discharged involuntarily; the feces were watery and offensive and the urine of a deep red colour. The loss of speech, however, was the less remarkable, as upon examination the whole interior of the mouth was found to be in a highly inflamed state. How unfavourable the prognosis under such circumstances necessarily is, must be evident to every practitioner: and patients in scarlet fever have thousand of times been lost under symptoms of a less formidable nature. Dr. Gross looked upon the case as hopeless, though he hastened to prescribe the specific for this form of disease, and ordered four globules of the thirtieth dilution of belladonna every four hours.

During the first twelve hours the effects of the medicine were not very apparent: the next day, however, they were not to be mistaken, and the dose was in consequence exhibited every six hours only. After twenty doses had been taken the patient was evidently more collected; he still slept a great deal, it is true, but he could be aroused, and the excrements were no longer passed involuntarily and were more natural in character; the mouth, too, was desquamating, and the glands of the neck and ears were almost normal in size. After the disposition to sopor had been overcome by a couple of doses of antimon. tart. 12, two doses more of belladonna restored the patient to a state of convalescence.

* Archiv für die homæop. Heilkunst. XII Band.

(To be continued.)

DR. J. G. ROSENSTEIN

HAS DELIVERED A SERIES OF DISCOURSES ON THE MEDICAL SYSTEMS,
IN THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

A short extract of the first lecture may be traced in the following.

If the science of medicine had rested on a solid foundation, if theory had at all times have been the same, its practice would not have undergone as it has, from one age to another, the most extraordinary changes.

Physicians ancient as well as modern, those of all countries, and of every school, would at least on the same point have remained unanimous in their opinion. But let us trace the history of their opinions, and we shall discover the greatest diversity to exist in their respective views.

Herodicus overthrows the edifice raised by his predecessors. Hippocrates in his turn destroys the greater part of that built by Herodicus. The schools of Cnidos and Cos are in perpetual opposition. The dogmatics endeavoured to arrive at truth by means of hypothesis and a series of reasonings. The empirics on the contrary would almost banish reasoning from their practice and restrict it to the pure and simple observation of facts.

Asclepiades establishes a new system of medicine founded on the corpuscular philosophy. He believes that on the more or less intimate degree of relation existing between the mollicules and pores through which they must pass depends health or disease.

Themison, born 123 A. C. a pupil of Asclepiades establishes the *methodic* system. He presupposes the existence of a first original disease inherent to the tense, lax and mixed condition of the firm parts of the system. This school was the reunion point of both *Emperies* and *Dogmatics*.

The *Pneumatics* placed the seat of life in the air circulating in our vessels, all aberrations from a state of health depend, according to these, on the derangements of its movements. They taught that an all pervading spirit sustained the health of the system, and prepared its recovery.

Galen resuscitates the Hippocratic medicine, the crisis, the powers of nature, the faculties, the combination of the elements, dryness, humidity, heat and cold are again brought forward and to afford a greater degree of splendour to the systems of tem-

praments, he completes the doctrine of the humours, of which Hippocrates had presented but a sketch.

The *Arabs* nurtured with the dreams of philosophy, introduce into medicine the abstraction and formulæ of Aristotle. In their hands the science becomes peripatetic, in the same manner that it had been Epicurian in those of Asclepiades, and in a similar way that it has since been at different times *Cartesian*, *Newtonian*. The translation of their works into Latin is barbarous, and its comprehension difficult.

Nevertheless among the whole lot of quibblintt sophistry, we occasionally meet with some sterling remarks.

The Salernian Institute was already known in the tenth century, and king *Roger* extended to it the first patronage. In practice they loved simplicity.

Their wisdom may be learned in the following lines. They said:

si tibi deficient medici

medici tibi fiant hæc tria,

Mens hilaris, requies moderata, Diæta.

Paracelsus gave a new impulse to science. His clear mind broke through the trammels of the contemporaneous systems. He studied nature. She was to him the source of his science. But his proud independence drew upon him the hatred and malice of those who fed upon the credulity of the multitude.

Hence the misrepresentations respecting his principles and practice, which have been too often repeated. It is but recently that the ingenuity of his thoughts have become appreciated by discerning individuals, and can be predicted that his name will be one of the ornaments of medicine.

The *Chemists*, or at least those among them, who may considered as the least extravagant of all, view the human body as a laboratory; its organs are transformed into *alembics*, *stills*, *matrasses*, &c. Like *Prometheus* of old, they imagine that it is possible to steal fire from heaven, and to excite or retard its progress with as much facility, as they do that of their furnaces. They speak of nothing else but *precipitations*, *fermentations* and *cohibations*, the acid combats the alkali, the alkali neutralizes the acid. From the effervescence produced by the union of these two adversaries, result animal heat and life. Medicines produce their effects by virtue of their chemical properties, and of those of the humours with which they come in contact and from this it very naturally

follows that experiments performed in dead bodies, will serve to illustrate the effects likely to arise in the living system.

Were we prepared to credit the geometrical physician, we could with the aid of algebraic calculations explain all the movements of the body, all vital tendencies and all the functions. The greater or less acuteness in the angles of the vessels their diameter, axis their straightness or curvature, the compound ratio of the action of solids, the impulse of the fluids, and their reciprocal resistance; all these is necessary to be well understood to enable us to form a just idea of life, and likewise to comprehend the manner in which it is exercised, kept up, repaired and finally is extinguished in a similar way that a ball stops, when the force by which it has been moved is destroyed through the effect of friction.

According to the natural philosophers, the great problem of life can only be solved by calling to our assistance attraction, *cohesion*, elasticity, force and counterforce, in fact all the laws which govern inorganic matter.

Listen to the mechanics, they sometimes call into requisition *pullies*, *levers*, fulcrums, at others, tubes, valves, pistons. One would imagine himself placed in a watchmaker's shop, whilst by the ancients he is in truth led into that of nature, which they compare to that forge of Vulcan where the tools as well as the works of the artist were all endowed with animation, and from whence tripods were seen to proceed of themselves to the banquets and councils of the Gods. With the beginning of the eighteenth century, arose the system of Stahl and some what later Boerhave, the ingenious Stahl concedes to the cause of vital action, intelligence, deliberation and choice, in his theories he assumes the first cause of disease to be seated in both the fluids and firm parts of the system.

According to the enlightened Boerhave chemistry, natural philosophy, geometry, mechanics, may all be applied with advantage to medical science.

During the latter part of this century, the *humoral pathologie* was again extensively practised.

Another sect to which I will class, Cullen, Mcbridge and Rollet white and others denied to the fluids any agency in the production of diseases and placed the cause of all maladies in the nervous system.

To this period also belongs the first appearance of the Mes-

merian system, better known under the name of *animal magnetism*.

Mesmer the founder of this system, asserted that every man possesses more or less magnetical power, which through manipulations may be transferred to the sick and restore them to health.

John Brown's system which during the latter part of the past century was almost exclusively followed by the most enlightened physicians of the continent. The main feature of his system was, that life is a forced state, and the cause of all diseases may be looked for, in a plus or minus of excitability in the vital principle according to his theory, stimulating remedies suited to the degree of excitability, are the most proper agents to subdue human maladies.

The schools of Corvisart, Pinel and Fourdes are merely contending nosologists. It is otherwise with the school of *Broussais*. He originates all maladies from an Irritation (subinflammation) of the mucous membrane of the digestive organs (Gastroenterite c'est la base de toutes les maladies). He is particularly attached to bleeding, and local application of leeches at the regio Epigastrica. The doctrine of Broussais under the name "*la médecine physiologique ?*" established itself.

Brandis and Hufeland considered the reaction, of the vital power as the point upon which every thing depended as well as theoretical as practical point of view.

This rapid outline of the revolutions experienced in medical theories also far from complete, will nevertheless be found sufficiently comprehensive to show, that the healing art has not yet arrived at that perfection where after so many centuries one might expect it to be.

(To be continued.)

C. PLINII SECUNDI HISTORIÆ NATURALIS,

LIBER XXIV. CAPUT.—EDID. TAUCHNIT. LIPS

1. Sola naturæ placuerat esse remedia parata vulgo, inventu facilia, ac sine impendio, et quibus vivimus. Postea fraudes hominum et ingeniorum capturæ officinas invenere istas, in quibus sua cuique homini venalis promittitur vita. Statim compositiones et mixturæ inexplicabiles decantantur. Arabia atque India in remedio æstimantur: ulcerique parvo medicina a rubro mari imputatur: cum remedia vera quotidie pauperrimus quisque cœnet.

1. It had pleased to nature that there should only be remedies commonly to be had, easy to be found out and cheap, and on which we live. Art of men and the desire to captivate the minds of the people, have afterwards invented those drug shops where every one is promised, that he may purchase his life. Presently inexplicable compositions and mixtures are praised incessantly. Its coming from Arabia and India is valued in a remedy and for a small sore a medicine brought from the Red Sea is extolled, whereas the true remedies serve as daily food to the poorest people.

LIB. XXVI. CAPUT. 56.

2. Non fecit ceratum, emplastra, collyria, antidota parens illa ac divina rerum artifex: officinarum hæc, imo verius avaritiæ commenta sunt.—Scrupulatim colligere ac miscere vires, non conjecturæ humanæ opus, sed impudentiæ est.

2. That Parental and Divine author of things has not made cerate, plaisters, eye-waters and antidotes; these are fabrications of drugsters, or rather of avarice.—To gather and mix medicines by scruples, is the work not of intelligence but of human presumption.

LIB. XXIX. 5.

3 Nec dubium est, omnes istos famam novitate aliqua aucupantes anima statim nostra negotiari. Hinc illæ circa ægros miseræ sententiarum concertationes, nullo idem censente, ne videatur accessio alterius.

Hinc illa infelicis monumenti inscriptio, turba se medicorum perisse. Palamque est ut quisque inter istos loquendo polleat, imperatorem illico vitæ nostræ necisque fieri: ceu vero non millia gentium sine medicis degant, nec tamen sine medicina.

3. And there is no doubt, that all those, who catch at fame by something new, bargain directly with our life. Hence too those miserable disputes about words around the patients' beds, where no one is of the same opinion, that we may not seem to concede to another. Hence that melancholy monumental inscription: he perished by the multitude of his physicians. And it is evident, that whoever of those is distinguished by his power of speech, becomes immediately the arbiter of our life and death; as if not thousand patients lived without physicians, though not without medicine.

IBID. CAP. 8.

4. In hac artium sola evenit ut cuicumque medicum se professo statim credatur, cum sit periculum in nullo mendacio majus. Non tamen illud intuemur, adeo blanda est sperandi pro se cuique dulcedo. Nulla præterea lex quæ puniat inscitiam; capitale nullum exemplum vindictæ.

4. In this art only it happens that any one professing himself to be physician is immediately believed, though there is no imposture more dangerous. We do not, however, pay attention to this, so flattering to every one is the sweetness of hoping the best for himself. There is besides no law to punish ignorance nor any capital example of retribution.

Every unsophisticated reader will, in reflecting on the above extracts from Pliny, find that the disposition of mind of the great mass of mankind is still the same; and that, what Pliny wrote 1800 years ago, may with equal justice be applied to our times. We think it almost needless to add that what has been said above about the perversion of physicians, neither does, nor can concern those *true* physicians whose chief aim is the enlargement of genuine science and the spread of truth, and to whom pecuniary advantage, is merely a secondary consideration, but who alas! constitute but a small minority of those professing our beneficent science. — *Sapere aude.*

DR. H. SCHOLL.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1838.

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